REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,361.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Stabbatt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 19	Leave Tuticorn	27
,, Ratnagherry 20	,, Colombo	28
,, Vingorla 20	,, Galle	29
,, Carwar 21	,, Negapatam ..... October	2
,, Mangalore 22	,, Madras	4
,, Cannanore 23	,, Coconada	6
,, Tellicherry 23	,, Vizagapatam	7
,, Calicut 24	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Beypore 24	,, Gopalpore	8
,, Co'chin 25	,, False Point	9
,, Alleppy 26	Arrive CALCUTTA	11

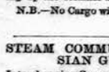
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMEERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. B. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1872, at noon.

Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 11	Leave BUSREH	2
Arrive Kurrachee 14	Arrive Fao	2
,, Gwadur 16	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat 18	,, Linga	9
,, Bunder Abbas 20	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga 23	,, Muscat	13
,, Bahrein 24	,, Gwadur	15
,, Bushire 24	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Fao 26	,, BOMBAY	21
,, BUSREH 27		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Rainow, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast, commencing from 12th September, 1872. The following are the ports at which the steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay	12th Sept.	Leave Alleppy	18th Sept.
,, Ratnagherry	12th ,,	,, Cochin	18th ,,
,, Malwan	13th ,,	,, Beypore	19th ,,
,, Vingorla	13th ,,	,, Calicut	19th ,,
,, Goa	14th ,,	,, Tellicherry	19th ,,
,, Carwar	14th ,,	,, Cannanore	19th ,,
,, Compta	14th ,,	,, Mangalore	20th ,,
,, Mangalore	15th ,,	,, Compta	21st ,,
,, Cannanore	16th ,,	,, Carwar	21st ,,
,, Tellicherry	16th ,,	,, Goa	21st ,,
,, Calicut	16th ,,	,, Vingorla	22nd ,,
,, Beypore	16th ,,	,, Malwan	22nd ,,
,, Cochin	17th ,,	,, Ratnagherry	22nd ,,
,, Alleppy	17th ,,	Arrive Bombay	23rd ,,

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th September 1872, at 12 Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 12th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. Luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	.....	Wines.	£4
Suez	36	22	.....		8
Port Said	38	24	.....		9
Alexandria	39	25	.....	Including	9-10
Messina	50	34	.....		14
Naples	50	34	.....		14
Leghorn	50	34	.....		14
Genoa	50	34	.....		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	.....	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING on and after the 15th September.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 13th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Beken, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 2 th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Twist.
2 Cases Oil Carpets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF PAPERS, BEADS, AND OIL PAINT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following :—

24	Reams Extra Superfine Blue wove Bank Medium, 13 lbs.
20	do. Superfine Large Post, 20 lbs.
20	do. Fine do. do. 23 lbs.
20	do. Superfine Demy, 25 lbs.
6	do. do. Imperial, 72 lbs.
18	do. Azure laid Demy, 23 lbs.
15	do. Superfine laid Medium, 34 lbs.
24	do. Extra Superfine Blue wove Medium, 18 lbs.
72	do. Fine Cream laid Foolscap, 11 lbs.
110	do. Printing Royal, 26 lbs.
19	do. do. Super Royal, 28 lbs.
24	do. Superfine Azure laid Royal, 40 lbs.
60	do. Fine Printing Double Royal, 50 lbs.
10	do. Superfine Azure laid Super Royal, 50 lbs.
4	Cases Seed Beads.
2	do. Cornelian do.
1	do. Blue do.
13	do. Writing Paper of various sizes.
11	Bales Printing Paper in Royal, Super Royal, & Double Royal.
7	Cases Seed Beads of various Colours.
10	Casks Black Ink.
3	Cases Square Shades (Engraved.)
4	do. Chimnies.
10	Cases Oil Paints.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A CHOICE SELECTION OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, FROM THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, NAPOLEON PRICE & Co.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of superior Perfumery, consisting of fashionable and concentrated Perfumes, Damask Rose, Lilium Auratum, Violet Powder, Golden Oil, Marrow Oil, Cherry Tooth Paste, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Camphor Soap, Shaving Cream-ambrosial, &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Oceanic, via Suez Canal.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of 53 packages fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, Raspberry vinegar, essence of Anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, 2 lb. jars, and 1 lb. tin-, assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancastershire mushrooms, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF

LEWIS'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

DIRECTRESS .....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, and THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1872.

Mr. G. B. W. LEWIS has the honour to announce the arrival of

Mrs. C. E. BRYER,

FROM THE PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN THEATRES,

WHO WILL MAKE HER

FIRST APPEARANCE AS "MISS SPINN."

The Performance will consist of

W. S. GILBERT, Esquire's

New and Original Comedy, in Three Acts,

RANDALL'S THUMB.

CHARACTERS.

Dr. Trotway	Mr. T. Andrews.
Mr. Jos. Bangles	Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Mr. Randall (an Adventurer)	Mr. Charles Herbert.
Mr. Buckthorpe (under his Thumb)	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Mr. Scantlebury (on his Honeymoon)	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Mr. Flamboys (an old Stager)	Mr. G. H. Leonard.
Cumming (a Waiter)	Mrs. Verney Montague.
Clench	Mr. W. H. James.
Edith Temple (Dr. Trotway's Niece)	Miss Carry George.
Mrs. Scantlebury	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Miss Spinn—as originally played by her at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne	Mrs. C. E. Bryer.
Mrs. Flamboys	Miss Emma Rogers.

ACT 1—Gardens of the Beachington Hotel.
ACT 2—The Clump Rocks.
ACT 3—Gardens of the Beachington Hotel.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12—RANDALL'S THUMB.

FRIDAY, Sept. 13—Benefit of Miss JULIA EDOUIN, assisted by the Gentlemen Amateurs of Bombay.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14—Last Night of the Season, Benefit of Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS, upon which occasion Mrs. LEWIS will appear as "LEAH THE FORSAKEN."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 |

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Smoking strictly prohibited in all parts of the Theatre.

MR. G. B. W. LEWIS, Proprietor.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The best sort of Cod Liver Oil is the most agreeable, the clearest, the sweetest, and the most scentless. *I strongly advise you never to order the Brown Oils.*"—*Clinical Lecture*, by T. K. Chambers, M.D., Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES;

Capsuled and labelled with Trade Mark of

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

For Invalids and Infants.

Rs. 3 PER JAR.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT

An Extract of Meat for Invalids, very much superior to any imported Extract.

Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, AND Rs. 5 PER BOTTLE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

FOURTEENTH

REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE

ORDINARY HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS,

HELD AT THE CITY HALL, HONGKONG,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14th AUGUST, 1872.

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Corporation, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 29th June last.

The net profits for that period, including $18,340.18 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges and deducting interest paid and due, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts amount to $115,814.29, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and Remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation $92,826.21.

From this sum, the Directors recommend the distribution of a Dividend of $7.50 per Share on the paid-up Shares, and of $6 per Share on the New shares, being equivalent to six per cent. for the half-year, which will absorb $270,000.00. The Balance $122,826.21 they propose to carry forward to the credit of New Account, deferring any appropriation of it until the result of the whole year's working becomes known.

The Directors consider that the result of the past half-year is very satisfactory, and they congratulate the Proprietors on the continued prosperity of the Corporation.

CALLS.

The fifth and last call of $25 per Share on the New Shares, due on the 1st July, has been promptly met on 19,855 Shares out of 20,000; the balance outstanding will doubtless shortly be paid.

ONE DOLLAR NOTES.

His Excellency the Governor having assented to the application of the Directors for power to issue ONE DOLLAR NOTES, in Hongkong, arrangements have been made to introduce these Notes to the Public without delay.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. R. Rowett, J. Menne, and William Lemann resigned their seats at the Board on leaving the Colony, and Messrs. William H. Forbes and H. B. Lemann have been elected to fill two of the vacancies.

T. PYKE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th August 1872.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

29th June, 1872.

Dr.	
Cash and Bullion	$7,095,500.74
Government Securities	2,577,502.43
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits	10,731,475.72
Exchange Remittances	25,698,358.93
Bank Premises	80,209.72
Dead Stock	71,553.38
	$46,244,950.92

Cr.		
Paid-up Capital—		
$125 per Share on 20,000 Shares	$2,500,000.00	
1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Calls on New Stock	2,000,0 0.00	
		$4,500,000.00
Reserve Fund		1,000,000.00
Notes in Circulation	$1,512,534.04	
Depos ts	13,732,681.82	
		15,245,415.86
Exchange Acceptances		25,083,720.77
Profit and Loss Account		415,814.29
		$46,244,950.92

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

29th June 1872.

Dr.		
To Amounts written off :		
Remuneration to Directors	$10,000.00	
Rebate on Bills not due	12,988.08	
		$22,988.08
To Dividend Account :		
At the rate of 12 per ct. per annum—		
On paid-up Shares	$150,000.00	
On New Stock	120,000.00	
		270,000.00
To Balance of Undivided Profits :		
Carried forward to next half-year		122,826.21
		$415,814.29

Cr.	
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th Dec 1871	$18,340.18
By Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 29th June, 1872, after deducting all Expenses and Interest Paid and Due	397,474.11
	$415,814.29

Dr.	
RESERVE FUND.	
To Balance on 29th June, 1872	$1,000,000.00

Cr.	
By Balance on 30th December, 1871	1,000,000.00

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.
H. SMITH, Accountant.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE,
F. W. MITCHELL, } Auditors.

Converting the above figures into Sterling at par, the Statement would be as follows :

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

29th June 1872.

Dr.		
Cash and Bullion	£1,596,555	3 5
Government Securities	579,949	5 11
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits	2,412,332	0 9
Exchange Remittances	5,782,190	15 3
Bank Premises	18,047	3 9
Dead Stock	16,099	10 4
	£10,405,113	19 5

Cr.		
Paid-up Capital—		
$125 per Share on 20,000 Shares	£562,500	0 0
1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Calls on New Stock	450,000	0 0
		£1,012,500 0 0
Reserve Fund		225,000 0 0
Notes in Circulation	£ 340,320	3 2
Deposits	3,089,898	8 2
		3,430,218 11 4
Exchange Acceptances		5,643,837 3 8
Profit and Loss Account		93,558 4 5
		£10,405,113 19 5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

29th June 1872.

Dr.		
To Amount written off :		
Remuneration to Directors ...	£2,250	0 0
Rebate on Bills not due	2,922	6 7
		£5,172 6 5
To Dividend Account :		
At the rate of 12 per cent. per annum—		
On Paid-up Shares	£33,750	0 0
On New Stock	27,000	0 0
		£60,750 0 0
To Balance of Undivided Profits :		
Carried forward to next half-year		£27,635 18 0
		£93,558 4 5

Cr.	
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th Dec. 1871.	£4,126 10 11
By Amount of Net Profits for the 6 Months ending 29th June, 1872, after deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	£89,431 13 6
	£93,558 4 5

Dr.	
RESERVE FUND.	
To Balance on 29th June, 1872	£225,000 0 0

Cr.	
By Balance on 30th December, 1871	£225,000 0 0

WRECKED SHIP ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY STORES landed from the above Ship, and now lying in our Godown, Nesbit Lane—

Beef, Pork, Butter, Sails, Ropes, Cordage, Twine, Blocks, sets of Flags, &c., &c.—Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
22, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 10th September 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 18th instant, for the SUPPLY of 150 Tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER. Specification of the Timber, and form of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Bowe Bunder.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I Railway.

Bombay, 10th September 1872.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

For preparing Liebig's Milk.

"I am now fully convinced that there is no other preparation that contains such nutritive properties for the rapid production of healthy structure in the child."

(Sd.) JOHN TANNER, M.D.

"This food cannot be too highly estimated.

(Sd.) R. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

"Gratitude for the restoration of my child demands that I should add my testimony to the great value of the food you prepare."

(Sd.) THOS. ROBINSON, M.D.

Rs. 1 AND Rs. 2 PER BOTTLE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS,

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, 21s.; Hide Hunting Boots, 42s.; Morocco Slippers, 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,

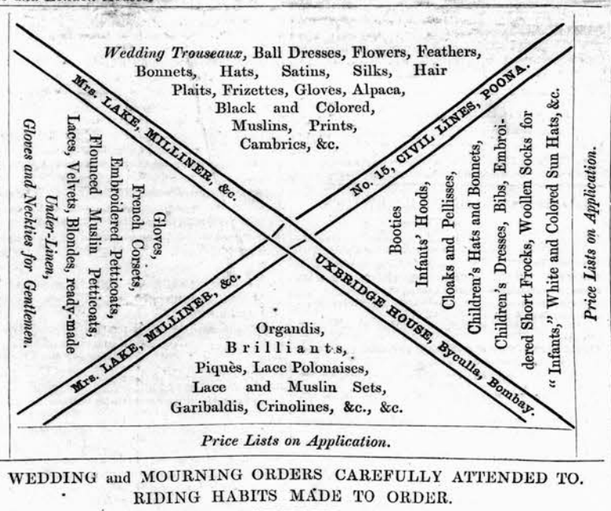
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,

AND

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

IN BONDS ISSUED AND PAYABLE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Principal redeemable at par, after 1st May 1881 in United States Gold Coin; Interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from Taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local authority, as authorized by Acts of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, and January 20th, 1871.

THE NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to dispose of United States Government 5 per cent. Funded Loan in Bonds of $1,000 each, PAYABLE TO BEARER, at the rate of Rs. 98 for every Rs. 100.

The par of Exchange is reckoned at Rs. 225 for every $160, being the equivalent of the Specie par of Exchange at which those Securities are dealt in on the London Stock Exchange.

The cost of a Bond for $1,000 will thus be—

$1,000 at Rs. 225 per $100 gives Rs. 2,250, which at Rs. 98 per Rs. 100, or say 2 per cent. discount, is equal to	Rs. 2,205
From this will fall to be deducted—	
Quarter's Interest due 1st November next, which the Bank will purchase at once at	,, 26
Making the net cost of each $1,000 Bond	Rs. 2,179

On the above basis, the return on the investment is fully equal to 4½ per cent. per annum.

The Interest on the Bonds is payable Quarterly on 1st February, May, August, and November, and the Bonds will be prepared to facilitate the Coupons on favourable terms.

In introducing to the investing public of India a security of such exceptionally high character as that of the Government of the United States of America, it is almost unnecessary to make any remark. It may be well however to mention, that these securities are not only highly esteemed in the London market, but are a favourite stock on all the Bourses of the Continent of Europe, and more particularly in Germany. The population of the United States, now rising to the latest information, amounts to 38½ million-, and no stronger evidence of the resources of that energetic and thriving people can be afforded, than the fact, that since 1865, the Government of the United States have paid off $600,000,000 (125 crores of rupees) of the public debt, and reductions still continue on a large scale monthly.

For the National Bank of India (Ld.),

WM. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 10th September 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 192 of 1871.

HURJEEVUNDASS ODHOWJEE MODY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Baljee Samsett Street, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PUSTAGIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort .....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 20th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Philip Cooper, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this High Court, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Hurjeevundass Odhowjee Mody and Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land of Fazendary land, containing by admeasurement ninety-one and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage and building thereon, situate at Bonapore Breach Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 81, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the Bonapore New Road, on or towards the south by the house of Mrs. Goles, on or towards the east by the public road called Samarore Lane, and on or towards the west by a passage, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Pestonjee Rustomjee or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. BHAMRAO PANDURANG, Attorney for Plaintiff, in Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 16th day of August 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 954 of 1870.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK .....Plaintiff.

vs.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE and MEHERBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late DADABHOY SORABJEE SUNTOOK .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above cause, and bearing date the 15th April 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Mazagon and Port Canning shares at increased rates. Government Paper closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
50,000	550	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	707½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. Issue	221½
15,200	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	220	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	113
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 2 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	10 9 1 8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£13	19 0 2 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,465 xd
8,000	150	all		Prare Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	445

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	9,000	2,850	225 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,075
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,750
200	2,000	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	33⅓ do.	Do New	550
350	1,400	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	1,030
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,750
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.	8,400 xd.
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,065
200	1,000	all	200 p.s.	Franch Press Co.	775
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,125
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.	975
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.s.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,160
200	600	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,550
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,475 xd.
100	9,500	all	100	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	915
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	215
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,020
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Mazagon Spinning	1,045
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,560
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,750

* Per share for the half-yea.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	... Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,325
20,000	50	all	1½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 p.s.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.	32
2,000	500	all	10 p.s	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 p.s.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Is. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Is. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11⅛d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Is. 11⅛d. to Is. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Is. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Is. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	209
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	127

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton' / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton / Wooden Ships / Myrabolns & Cake bills / Seeds	£2 2s. 6d.* / £2 2s. 6d. / £1 17s. 6d. / £1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton' / Opium / Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale. / Rs. 25 to 30 per chest / Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Nimrod	Tyle	Moulmein.
	Wallace	Mitchell	Rangoon.
	European (s)	Abram	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Mystic Belle, Burnham, to Chittagong.
Barque John Peacock, Finlay, to Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Punjaub, to Malabar Coast and Hongkong.
Barque Dasma, to Rangoon.
Schooner Mahi, to Tuticorin.

BUSHIRE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13 India, s.s., from Bombay.
" Hugh Rose, B. M., H. M.'s Gun-boat, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9 Cashmere, s.s., to Bombay.
14 India, s.s., to Busreh.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s Gun-boat Hugh Rose, B. M.
Dutch bark Peter Johanna.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALLEE, 5th September, 4 P.M.—H. M. S. Columbine sailed for Madras this morning.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (s), 61 barrels fireclay, Hepboola Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Hidalgo (s), 50 cases champagne, Antrobus & Co. ; 10 cases medicine, F. A. Davar ; 6 cases hardware, Bell Brandenburg & Co. ; 1 hogshead brandy, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. ; 14 cases cochineal, D. Rutnagar & Co. ; 143 casks ale, Pochajee Pramjee & Co. ; 4 cases candles, Dulcharam Lukhoodass ; 84 casks beer Nowrangjee Aspundirjee ; 25 drums turpentine, Hugh D. Fisher & Co. ; 100 packages iron nails, Tyebjee Adumjee ; 6 cases claret, 4 cases sherry, 4 cases mosselle, 1 case hock, 4 cases champagne, and 8 cases brandy, King King & Co. ; 26 cases sherry, Aldridge Salmon & Co. ; 50 drums turpentine, Nurerally Tyebally & Co. ; 23 cases oilman stores, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co. ; 13 bales wall paper, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee 53 barrels ale, Alsen Riebe & Co.
British Statesman, 15 cases santerne, Payne & Co.
Valkyrien, 1,0 0 kegs paints of sorts, Alsen Riebe & Co. ; 25 cases metal sheets, Leggatt & Co. ; 50 casks cement, M. Abdoo Kurrim.

FROM BORDEAUX.

H. A. Brightman (s), 81 cases claret, Aldridge Salmon & Co.
Persia (s), 31 cases brandy, H. B. Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia (s), 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria ; 51 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy & Co. ; 1 box musk, Ritchie Steuart & Co. ; 1 bale cotton, Ramdass Vassonjee.
Sphinx (s), 50 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Callianjee ; 32 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 203 bales cotton, Ladun Assaris ; 10 bales cotton, Manoee Hurruckchund ; 49 bales wool, H. Vassonjee and V. Dewchund.
Hidalgo (s), 1,395 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwts horns, Jewun Dyall.
Surat (s), 6 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co. ; 47 bales cotton, and 75 bales wool, Nursee Khataw.
Euxine, 45 bales cotton, Lalljee Anundjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 219 bundles hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossen & Co. ; 7 packages gum, A. Tait ; 45 bales skins, Soomar Abdoola & Co. ; 4 bags gums, Volkart Brothers ; 4 bales woollen carpets, S.S. Narrelwala ; 125 bundles hides W. Nicol & Co ; 25 bundles E. tch, Bowanjee Vullybhoy ; 8 bales hides, Shaiff Sah Mahomed & Co. ;

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 200 bales cotton, E. Spitzer & Co ; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 19 casks coffee, A. C. Gumpert & Co.
Surat (s), 4 packages coffee, A. Tait.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sphinx (s), 15 packages hemuz ; 4 bags dry dates, and 6 packages googul, Essack Salloon ; 25 cases China preserve, Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass.

FOR ODESSA.

Sphinx (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The market closed steady, with prices unchanged. Grey Jaconets have, in consequence of the scarcity of stocks of all kinds, and more particularly of 40 inch 2½ and 2¾ lbs., and 45 inch 2¾ lb., become firm, and prices have a tendency in favour of holders. In Shirtings we have no change to report, but the demand prevailing for 40 inch 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. is slightly better at current rates. In T Cloths a large business has been transacted, and values remain well maintained. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 6 0	to	Rs. 4 6 6
"	"	40	"	39	"	7 lbs.	" 4 14 0	to " 4 14 6
"	"	40	"	39	"	8½ lbs.	" 5 9 3	to " 5 10 0
"	"	45	"	39	"	8 lbs.	" 5 10 0	to " 5 11 0
"	"	45	"	39	"	9 lbs.	" 6 8 0	to " 6 10 0
"	"	50	"	39	"	10 lbs.	" 7 2 0	to " 7 3 0
" Printers	28	"	30	"	3 lbs.	" 2 7 0		
" Mad'polams	32	"	24	"	2½ lbs.	" 1 13 6	to " 1 14 0
"	"	32	"	24	"	3 lbs.	" 2 3 6	to " 2 4 0
" Cambries	50	"	24	"	5½ lbs.	" 3 12 0	to " 3 13 0
" Jaconets	40	"	20	"	2½ lbs.	" 1 15 3	to " 1 15 6
"	"	40	"	20	"	2½ lbs.	" 2 2 9	to " 2 3 0
"	"	45	"	20	"	2¾ lbs.	" 2 7 0	to " 2 7 6

YARNS.—Holders continue firm, and prices are well maintained. THE COTTON MARKET closed firm, with rates in favour of sellers. Below we give the closing rates :—

Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at Rs. 210	to Rs. 216
Dharwar Sawginned	" 240	to " 242
Comgta	" 210	to " 213
Higunghaut (delivered in Jan.)	" 269	to " 262
Oomrawuttee (")	" 226	to " 228

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

1,250	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs. 4 14
1,430	"	"	"	40	" 39	" 8¼ lbs.	" 5 10
850	"	"	"	(fine) 40	" 39	" 8¼ lbs.	" 5 12
500	"	"	"	45	" 39	" 9 lbs.	" 6 9
3,750	"	"	Jaconets	40	" 20	" 2½ lbs.	" 2 3
750	"	"	Madapollams	32	" 24	" 3 lbs.	" 2 3½
10,000	"	"	T. Cloths	27	" 24	" 10½ as per lb.	
1,800	pairs	Grey Dhoties	45	" 10	"	" 2 3½
1,400	"	"	"	45	" 10	"	" 2 4½

COTTON.

50 candies	New Dhollerah, ready	Rs. 207-12
50 "	" Bhownuggur	" 216
200 "	" Hingunghaut, (delivered in Jan.)	" 260

YARNS.

7,500 lbs.	Waste, No. 30	per lb. As. 11½
3,000 lbs.	" " 30	" " 11½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—10TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th September, 5-6 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 54 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 10th September, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 18 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th September, 7-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 49 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 9th September, 11-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 9th September, 10-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 10th September, 1-30 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 49	0 11
" Galle	1 29 28	1 45 20
" Kurrachee	2 14	0 1
" Madras	1 39	0 19

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th September, 2-15 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th September, 7-2 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 10th Sept., 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·88.

MANGALORE, 10th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 86, rainfall 3 cents.

VINGORLA, 10th Sept., 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 85.

CANNANORE, 10th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29.980, rainfall 4 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 85, barometer 29·73.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Patey, Colonel, 58th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Leech, Quartermaster, 58th Regiment, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Ducat, Major, 2nd Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.
Trench, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from ——.
Smart, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Ootacamund, 28th August 1872.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officer 21st Foot, being posted on his recent appointment to Batn. of his Regt., specified opposite his name :—

Maj. Hore, 1st Batn.—This officer is to be considered on leave until his arrival by an early troop ship.

The following movements of officers of Royal Artillery are ordered :—

Lt. Col. W. J. Bradford, 20th Brig. to do duty R. A., Mysore Division, to join at public expense on expiration of present leave.
Lt. Col. John Edward Hope, 5th Brig., to join his Brig., Head Quarters, at the public expense when relieved by Lt. Col. P. D. Horne.
Asst. Surg. H. J. Hazlett to attached 2nd Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. F. R. Petterson from attached 2nd Regt. N. I. to Dy. Inspr. Genl.'s Dept., Presy., to join at the public expense.
Staff Asst. Surg. R. M. Craig from doing duty 44th Regt. Kamptee, to Dy. Inspr. Genl.'s Dept., Hyd. Circle, to join at Secunderabad without delay at the public expense.
Col. C. Cooke, S. C., to Offg. Comd. 23rd L. I., with effect from date of expiration of general leave.
Capt. W. O. Foord, S. C., Ag. 2nd Wing Sub. 34th L. I., with effect from date of expiration of general leave.
Maj. A. C. Forth from general duty, Madras, to general duty, Wallair, to join on duty at the public expense.
Capt. F. Middlecott, from attached 26th N. I., to Ag. 2nd Wing Sub. 24th N. I., to join on arrival of 24th N. I. at Palamcottah, in the meantime to remain with 26th N. I.
Capt. (Bt. Maj.) G. S. Hooper, from general duty Kamptee, to Offg. 1st Squadron Sub. 1st L. C., to join.
Capt. T. D. Chatterton, from attached 2nd N. I. to Offg. 1st Wing Sub. 15th N. I., to join.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Commanding 16th Lancers, appointing Lt. G. E. Money, Acting Interpreter to the Regt., vice Capt. Kenny relieved.
By the Officer Commanding 30th N. I., appointing Capt. H. Coningham to officiate as Qr. Mr., without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Sub., vice Capt. J. N. Wilson relieved.
By the Officer Commanding 7th N. I., appointing Maj. F. P. L. Stafford, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt. C. Mackenzie to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Adjt., vice Lt. Col Saunders on leave.
By the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts, authorizing the issue of half an ounce of common salt each per day, to 100 horses of the 2nd L. C. for 60 days.
By the Officer Commanding 8th N. I., appointing Lt. Col. H. C. Fletcher, to officiate as Comdt., Maj. C. M. Hailes, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt. R. B. Cummins to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Sub., vice Col. W. J. Cooke, on sick certificate.
By the Officer Commanding 35th N. I., appointing Lt. Col. G. Pringle to officiate as Comdt., Maj. O. Morgan, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt. B. W. Broughton to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as Qr. Mr., vice Col. A. Hervey relieved.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Lt. Col. J. D. C. Wallace, Offg. 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 20th N. I., from 15th Aug. 1872, or date of departure to 31st March 1873, Bangalore, Neilgherries, and Western Coast, s. c.
10th Foot.—Capt. A. F. Walsh, 2nd Batn., from 8th to 13th Aug. 1872, in extension of private affairs, to enable him to join.
16th Lancers.—Asst. Surg. N. B. Major, for four months, Ceylon s. c., by the first P. and O. steamer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 23 Tuesday	Nov. 5
"	" 8 "	Dec. 17
Tuesday	" 22 "	" 31
"	Oct. 8 "	1873
"	" 19 "	Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	Sept. 21 Saturday	Nov. 14
"	Oct. 19 "	Dec. 16

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TEACHER & CO.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROWN—September 5th, at Lahore, the wife of Dr. T. E. B. Brown, Principal Medical School Lahore, of a son.
CARR—September 2nd, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Major R. E Carr, 26th Regiment, of a son.
DANIELL—September 2nd, at Nynee Tal, Mrs. Cairnes Daniell, of a son.
FALLON—August 28th, at Gulmurgh, Cashmere, the wife of Mr. Fallon, 17th Regiment, of a son.
PATERSON—September 4th, at Jeypore, Rajpootana, the wife of R. S. Paterson, C. E., of a daughter.
ROBINSON—August 30th, at Gowhatty, Lower Assam, the wife of William Robinson, Esq., of a son.
SMITH—August 31st, at Cashmere, the wife of Lieutenant Bradford Smith, 4th Regiment N. I., of a son.
STEWART—August 31st, at Government House, Murree, the wife of Captain J. M. Stewart, 21st P. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FERNANDEZ—PORTER—September 2nd, at S hore, Central India, by Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent and Marriage Registrar of Bhopal, Felix F. Fernandez, Head Clerk, Bhopal Political Agency Office, to Sarah Isabella Gould, second daughter of Alfred Porter, 8th-Engineer, P. W. Department.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—September 2nd, at Benares, Harry Charles Brett Atkinson, eldest son of Surgeon Major R. J. Atkinson, Bengal Medical Service (retired), aged 22 years and 10 months.
BOONE—September 4th, at Nagode, after a short and sudden illness, Mary Frederica, the beloved wife of Captain Roone, Madras Staff Corps, aged 30 years, 6 months and 8 days.
PEAL—August 27th, at Seetapore, Agnes Marian Gertrude, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. R. H. Peal, aged 2 months and 8 days.
WALKER—September 4th, at Feerozepore, of bronchitis, Herbert Frederic, the infant son of Lt.-Col. E. W. E. Walker, Royal Artillery, aged 3 months and 11 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872.

THE second reading of the Municipal Bill is to come on to-day in the Legislative Council at Poona. The dissatisfaction with that measure is so great that Government would do well to withdraw it and substitute something at once simple and more thorough. As we mentioned yesterday the native gentlemen of Bombay have, quite of their own motion, determined to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city in order to discuss the Bill, which measure, to quote the language of their Resolution, "contains various provisions open to objection." It will also be seen, from a letter to Government which appears in another column, that the Rate-payers' Committee have petitioned Government to have some more time allowed them, before its second reading, to consider the Bill as it is now amended and as it was published on the 30th of last month. We know of one gentleman who acknowledges having taken the Municipal Bill with him to office and so studied it, in his carriage, every week-day for the last six weeks, and yet, though his intelligence is far above the average and he takes an interest in Municipal matters, we found him quite unable to answer a few simple questions upon it, and we are afraid his intellect has retrograded rather than developed under the painful course of study which he has imposed upon himself. The Ratepayers' Committee, however, only want time in order to give the revised Bill that careful consideration which its importance demands, and their request is a reasonable one. Where the power is there the responsibility should be, and it seems to us it would be almost better than the system proposed by this Bill that the Government should take all the municipal authority to itself; but that is just what it will not do openly.

THE Medical Department is one of the most important branches of the Government service, and the proper prescription of medicine in the present day is rapidly becoming one of the exact and most exalted sciences. We find in all enlightened communities of the present day, that able physicians take a high standing in society, and, if learned in their profession, are admitted into the councils of distinguished public men, as well as introduced into family circles. This is very proper, and no one objects to their reaching good position, and becoming men of means ; but to be well socially received, and to grow "warm," as the Americans say, with riches, is a well-earned reward for study, talent, and proven ability. On the other hand, we must declare emphatically, that it is the bounden duty of Government, and the public, to discourage gentlemen who are only "*pretenders to the healing art.*" The very laws of England do so, and on the Continent the legal provisions are even more stringent. The heaviest penalties are provided by the statute law of our country for the acts of ignorant persons who may cause injury to a patient by unskilfully practising medicine or surgery and falsely representing themselves as what they really are not.

In this country we seldom see such prosecutions, for those gentlemen who enter the Government Medical Service have at least a legal title to practice that which they profess ; and European private practitioners out here would not get a crust to eat unless fit. We would, however, prefer that the qualifications of physicians rested on much higher grounds than the mere possession of certificates and diplomas in surgery or medicine. In the present day the cramming system, which has been so long the fashion, produces hosts of men who get chartered as surgeons for merely replying to questions which, in fact, they answer in parrot style, without knowing in the least the meaning of the replies they give. This mode of getting stuffed and crammed is not only peculiar to turkeys, geese, and the medical profession, for we have in London number less professors, who advertize to pass the biggest dunces of the day in any science, in about sixty days. The strange thing is that these "coaches" accomplish in most cases what they propose, and thus the Civil, Military, Medical and Engineering Departments are constantly presented with aspirants who have duly passed an examination but who literally know nothing. The "tests," however, recently provided to detect this kind of imposture at public trials of learning are doing good, and henceforth persons who have only a surface education, and no ability, will be ignominiously spun, for the day has passed when a board of examiners will allow themselves to be duped with Hamilton's interlineal system of acquiring the Latin and other tongues. But, although future educational frauds may be provided against, are there no means of affording protection to the public in cases where unfit medical men, either in private practice or belonging to the Government service, have succeeded in gaining admittance to the medical confidences of patients or have been forced upon them by virtue of a mere Government announcement? Such an order can clothe them, no doubt, with authority, position, and pay, but is really no criterion of mental or scientific knowledge, for even the great *London Gazette*, while it can make a man's reputation and fortune, cannot manufacture brains, or implant knowledge.

The subject is very wide, and of a depth which, at first sight, few can fathom. The question which we would calmly address to every one interested in so momentous a matter, as the present one, amounts to this : are we to be afraid to separate friendship from solemn enquiries, and shall we appoint unfit men to medical charges, because they have interest, or on account of their kind and mild manners? Are we, forsooth! when it is wrong, nay even unkind, to hold our peace as journalists, and when we know, that doing so, is a sacrifice of principle, and a public wrong? Such remarks as we may have to make will very fortunately only tell on a few medical officers, and we know that the majority of accomplished and learned doctors in India will not feel aggrieved at plain truths, which we may annunciate. If Hippocrates, who delivered Athens from pestilence before the Christian era, or Gutherie, who made perfect the use of the knife in our own times, could rise from their graves, would they have patience with incompetency? We think that the well known philosophy of the first authority, a great doctor of the very early day to which we refer, and the prudent, thoughtful, science of the last quoted surgical expert, would have brought out some strong protest against the doctrine of appointing, or leaving unfit men in certain positions simply on account of the accident which had tumbled them often unexpectedly into such spheres.

We have recently had many "articles" upon the unfitness of some of the employed and unemployed military officers of the Indian army, and we have seen official orders published exhibiting the views of Government as to the disposal of one class of these officers. If the "signs of the times" may be taken as shadowing forth the intentions of Government it will not be very long before we shall have a fresh Gazette dealing with the class of officers, the "unfit employed," who have not been included in the instructions issued upon the 1st of August last. Should this prove so, we trust the new despatch will be allowed to be roomy, and that the justice which possibly ere long may be administered to the unfit employed combatant officers of the army may likewise be extended to, and measured out in even quantities to the worn-out and unfit of the Medical Department. Surely it is not too much to expect, that if feebleness, moral delinquency, or general inability, in military officers, should render it necessary to force certain gentlemen upon the allowances of a compelled retirement, that such officers of the Medical Department who likewise may be unfit should also be dealt with in a similar spirit and manner. It is possible for a Government to even jog on with an incompetent combatant officer (for Government can leave him unemployed), but the case is otherwise with useless and ignorant medical men. Doctors are few and far between in this country, and generally hold appointments, and the consequence is that they are constantly available for doing injury if they are not skilled in their profession.

We desire to call the attention of those at the head of the Medical Department to the information they possess in their official records as to the fitness of each of the many gentlemen whose names stud the Medical Directory. Why should not Government call on Dr. Wright to report upon the efficiency or otherwise of the Brigade of Doctors who bow to his orders? The Adjutant-General and Sir Augustus Spencer have been desired to report upon Regimental and Staff Corps officers, and we fail to perceive the equity of what the cavalry and infantry might justly term wholesale medical exemption if doctors are not also reported upon. We would have no respect of persons—we might say of professions in this matter,—and we say without hesitation that an ignorant and unfit doctor is a far more dangerous element in a regiment or station than a half-witted Colonel or an ill-bred, vulgar, or soft brained Adjutant. These officers can be replaced in the supreme hour of necessity and danger, or the strong will and ability of even a competent subaltern may lead such men to do the right thing at the proper moment on the suggestion of their juniors ; but there is no individual compensation for medical failure or for surgical accidents arising out of

ruptcy quite. To M. Thiers it would be a flea-bite. And what England must decide is, whether it is worth her while to undertake a liability of £500,000 a year for the sake of her Indian trade?

I was so taken up last time I wrote with the budget that I omitted to notice a motion in the House of Commons by General Forrester regarding Mr. Fitzpatrick. This gentleman was selected by the Indian Government to conduct the defence of the famous case, the Dyce-Sombre case, wherein Mrs. Forrester and others claimed a very large sum of money and much valuable landed property in the N. W. Provinces. At the trial at Oudh, an allegation was made by the plaintiff's counsel that certain important letters had been abstracted from the Meerut Collector's office letter-box. Mr. Fitzpatrick denied having abstracted any letters, and the allegation was subsequently formally withdrawn before the Chief Court at Lahore by the person who made it. Had there been any foundation for the allegation it would have been commented on by the counsel for the appellants at the bar of the Privy Council, and the judges would assuredly have noticed it. I do not think it is their wont to be overnice about coming down upon Indian judges and officials when they think there is any cause for animadversion. Mr. Fitzpatrick was Deputy Commissioner at Oudh, and he is, I hear, to have the first vacancy in the Chief Court of Lahore. He was sent home on full pay to look after this case and another in which the Government of India were parties. General Forrester brought the matter before the House in rather a hasty way and was rebuked by Mr. Grant Duff, for he (General Forrester) was out of order. He returned to the charge again, and this time in a formal manner calling for papers. Mr. Fitzpatrick has written a letter explaining the transaction. I do not suppose we shall hear any more of it.

I see an appointment has been made for Major Burne, late Military Secretary to Lord Mayo. He is attached to the political department of the India Office as a sort of A. D. C. to look after distinguished and undistinguished Indians who come down here. The appointment is a very good one. An office of this kind was much wanted, and Major Burne will fill it well.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATTARA, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

SINCE my last we have had thunder and lightning with very heavy rain, and we have had a shower every day except on Saturday, on which day the "Bachelors" gave a grand entertainment (up at Enteshwar) and all that were there enjoyed themselves wonderfully, as things were done with such good grace, and there was not a wish but was at once met. The band did their part well, and "Aunt Sally" never fails. There was pigeon shooting and croquet, and few ever had such a day's enjoyment since they left their native lands. The climate was a very agreeable change, it was really delightful. Some of the party walked there and back, and enjoying the walk. The soldiers are getting on as well as usual, although they are getting out of patience about the barracks that were burnt many months ago, for at the time the accident occurred it was expected that a few days would have put everything to rights. The men are very uncomfortable up at the hill fort and do not like it. Men who are so quiet should not be kept so long disappointed.

MURREE, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

STATE of the station as to health—no cholera cases reported in station since yesterday and up to 8 o'clock this morning; four cases in the cholera camp which yesterday moved to Topa Hill; those ill in hospital at Murree are better. Up to this about half of those seized have died. The worst day's report has been eight Europeans in barracks and four or five natives ill; very few cases have occurred in the bazaar. One heard of has recovered. At Rawul Pindee yesterday there were three or four cases in the city and one in cantonments, making the third or fourth seizure in the lines. No Europeans have been attacked; sporadic cases are reported from the whole of the Rawul Pindee district, one or two in each village here and there, along the trunk road and at foot of the hills chiefly. No late news from Cashmere, last accounts are bad.

P. S.—A doctor has been lately sent out to the cholera camp, and the practice of sending the cases into the hospital in Murree station has been discontinued. Two cases were carried through the congregation assembling at church on Sunday afternoon last. The men sent out to one of the camps near the cricket ground have not suffered from cholera, but there have been several cases in the other previously mentioned, of which the 6th Regiment invalids form a large part —*Pioneer*.

NORTH vs. SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It never seems to have struck any of the angry writers in the *Gazette* upon the above subject that possibly North *vs.* South meant North of the Presidency versus South of the same, and as Bombay is the Presidency players thence were not entitled to play.

NAUGHTY LITTLE TOMMY.

9th September.

*** "Tommy" is a clever little boy, and does credit to his tutor, but though he has hit an ingenious point the fact is that North and South means the North and South of the entire Presidency, not places to the North and South of the Presidency town, as is proved by the fact that in former years Bombayites played in the match.—ED. *B. G.*

THE EFFUSIONS OF "ARGUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That officious individual who signs himself "Argus," and whose effusions now and again appear in the columns of your Church-gate street co-temporary would, I think, show better taste were he to abstain from introducing into his productions such personalities as those which appear in his letter *re* the Small Cause Court, inserted in the *Times of India* of to-day. It is surprising that such a "popular" paper as that should allow its columns to be at times disfigured by such productions as "Argus" sometimes forces upon the public—productions as shallow as they are unedifying and calculated to fulfil no other purpose than the gratification of his own vanity. The liberty which this *would-be* smart and humorous writer takes with the names of public officials is most unwarrantable and such as no gentleman should be guilty of.

H. S. W.

BOMBAY.

A PRINTING PRESS AT PAHLUNPORE.—We learn that a printing press is shortly to be established at Pahlunpore.

POLICE CASES.—During last month Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, disposed of in all 389 cases, implicating 532 prisoners.

THE ACTING SECOND MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, has obtained a week's casual leave to proceed to Poona.

CHOLERA.—Five cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Monday—2 in the Fort, 1 at Gilder Street, 1 at Love Lane, and one at Chowpatty.

ANOTHER INFANTICIDE CASE.—The body of a new-born native male child was found by the police on Monday, in a sweeper's passage at Khara Talao.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Ramanajee Charlu has been appointed Sanscrit teacher in the Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. Bhimacharya Zalakikar.

INFANT MARRIAGES AMONG NATIVES.—The *Arya Mitra* calls upon the educated natives of Bombay to explain to their ignorant countrymen the disadvantages of infant marriages.

ASSAULT.—In the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Thomas May, a seaman, was charged with assaulting Captain Jones, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SEA CASE.—John Dixon, a seaman of the ship Tennyson, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with neglecting to join the ship, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASS.—Edward Dillon, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with trespassing on the premises of the Sailors' Home, and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Monday a Hindoo named Luxmon Yessoojee, aged about sixty years, was run over by a carriage on the Pareh Road. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mussulman named Saleem Ahmed was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, on a charge of stealing a waistcoat belonging to a man named Oomer Ally.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—A Mussulman named Carreemkhan Mohideen, employed on board the ship Wallace, yesterday fell into the hold of the ship. He was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—A native contemporary suggests that the proceeds of the Postal Department should be exclusively laid out in extending the benefit of that service in the country and in promoting its efficiency.

DEFAULTING JURORS.—The names of Mr. H. Thorp and Mr. George Carroll having been several times called for the jury at the opening of the Sessions yesterday morning, those gentlemen were ordered to be fined twenty rupees each.

OLD OFFENDER.—A Mahomedan named Hoossein Ebram, who had been several times in jail before, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate yesterday to receive fifteen stripes, for stealing a small silver chain from one Govind Baloojee.

THE LONDON AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.—We learn that a number of poor contributories who have no means to pay the heavy calls made on them by the liquidators of the London and Mediterranean Bank, have filed their schedules in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 7th September, was 50 feet 4 tenths, the total rainfall up to same date being 58 inches 97 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 2 tenths, and total rainfall 36 inches 39 cents.

THEFT.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo named Ramchunder Krishna was charged with stealing a turban and a dhotur, the property of one Wasoodew Hurrey. Prisoner was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—A Mahratta by name Babajee Aboojee, a clerk, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing a bottle of acid, belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held on the Esplanade concerning the death of one Jamalkhan, formerly a hamal in the service of Captain Beck. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man committed suicide by drowning himself in the Nacoda Tank, Esplanade.

THE RAILWAY COACHING CASE, in which Nowrojee Dadabhoy and Hurrychund Gunput are charged with misappropriating the sum of Rs. 700, is fixed for hearing on Tuesday the 17th. Mr. Marriott appears for the first prisoner, and Mr. Anstey for the second. Mr. Farran has been retained on behalf of the Company.

FORT POLICE COURT.—The Senior Magistrate of Police intimated yesterday that, as he would be the only sitting magistrate during this week in the Fort Police Court, it might be understood that he could not take professional cases any day before noon, and if it was more convenient for professional gentlemen, and, if they could agree among themselves, he would be content to take up their cases in the afternoon, commencing at half-past two.

THE BHORE STATE.—A correspondent of the *Dnyan Prakash* severely condemns the management of the Bhore State by its present Karbharee. "The ryots of this small chieftaincy," says the writer, "are groaning under heavy taxation. They do not get quick redress of their complaints. Education receives no encouragement in the State. The postal arrangements are also very bad. Letters sometimes take a month to reach their destinations; and sometimes they do not reach them at all."

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Manoel Antone and two others were charged with having seriously assaulted Charles Edward Campbell, boiler-maker, and Neegena, woman. The magistrate, on the evidence, convicted the first prisoner and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment, while the other two were acquitted. The same prisoners were charged with assaulting and resisting a policeman while in the execution of his duty, and were on conviction each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

LITERATURE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—During the quarter ending 30th June last, 92 books, 4 pamphlets, 27 periodicals, and 2 works on miscellaneous subjects were published in the Bombay Presidency. Of the books 56 were in the Marathi character, 27 in Gujarathi, 1 in Hindoostani and Gujarathi, 14 in Sanscrit and Marathi, 1 in English, Gujarathi and Marathi, 10 in English, 6 in Sanscrit, 2 in English and Persian, 1 in English and Gujarathi, 1 in Zend and Gujarathi, 2 in Hindoostani, and 1 in Sindhi. All the pamphlets were in English. Of the periodicals, 7 were in English, 8 in Gujarathi, 8 in Marathi, 3 in English and Marathi, and 1 in Gujarathi and English. The works on miscellaneous subjects were in English. Of the works, 69 were printed and published in Bombay, 24 in Poona, 12 in Surat, 5 in Sholapore, 8 in Ahmedabad, 4 in Kurrachee, 2 in Tanna, and 1 in Sattara.

RATHER HARD.—About two years ago the Post Master General issued a circular to the effect that no person should be employed in the Post Office unless he had passed the Matriculation Examination. Since then it appears that Mr. Stuart has employed some persons who had not passed the said examination. Their names, however, were duly submitted by him to the Post Master General, who, we understand, gave sanction to the appointments and did not then make any objection. But now, after a lapse of some months, he issues orders in which he directs the present Acting Post Master to dismiss all unmatriculated clerks who have been employed since his first circular, in accordance with which the Acting Post Master, Mr. George, has asked his Superintendent to furnish him with a list of such persons. This is rather hard upon the poor clerks, who, it is to be presumed, have since their engagements been carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

CHARGE OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Monday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Bania named Lalia Peetha was charged at the instance of Mr. F. S. Souter, Commissioner of Police, with driving his phaeton along the Bellasis Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Mr. F. H. Souter said—"On Thursday evening last I was walking along the Bellasis Road with my friend Mr. Slater. I heard a noise as if a carriage was coming from behind me at a rapid pace. I observed defendant's carriage coming fast. I stood and held my hand up to signal the defendant to stop. The carriage was then about fifty paces from me. He was driving so furiously that he could not stop. I held the reins and had to run about twenty or thirty paces. It was about 6 P.M., and the road was thick with workmen from the spinning and weaving mills. I took up the defendant and got his name." The defendant had nothing to urge in his defence. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. EUROPEAN, 1,799 tons, Captain G. P. Abram, sailed yesterday in ballast for Calcutta.

THE BARQUE JOHN PEACOCK, 664 tons, Captain J. Finlay, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE SHIP MYSTIC BELLE, 754 tons, Captain F. Barnham, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S.S. ARABIA left Aden on the 9th at 10 A.M. for Bombay, and the S.S. India, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st inst., passed Aden on her homeward voyage.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
5	13	m	3	4	10	53	m	0	7
6	20	a	2	2	11	21	a	5	0
6	41	m	3	5	.....			.....	
6	1	a	1	10	0	34	a	0	4
8	8	m	4	1	0	50	m	5	1
7	52	a	2	3	2	14	a	1	8
9	12	m	5	2	1	23	m	5	6
9	11	a	3	6	3	26	a	2	9
10	9	m	6	3	3	29	m	6	3
10	11	a	4	0	4	19	a	4	5
10	45	m	7	2	4	21	m	6	10
11	0	a	5	9	5	0	a	5	9
11	23	m	7	6	5	6	m	7	0
11	44	a	6	7	5	38	a	7	0

Wednesday ... 11
Thursday 12
Friday 13
Saturday..... 14
Sunday 15
Monday..... 16
Tuesday..... 17

Moon—Full, 17th, 9h. 58m. A.M.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEMORIAL ON THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

To the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the Ratepayers' Committee, to submit that there has not been allowed to the general public sufficient time to go through the Bombay Municipal Bill, as revised and remodelled by the Select Committee of His Excellency's Legislative Council. The Select Committee, I am desired to say, have only recently published their report with the amended bill, and, considering that the Committee of the Ratepayers had paid considerable thought to the bill as originally published, it is hoped that it will not be considered an unreasonable demand if the Ratepayers' Committee were now to request that the public should be allowed at least one month's time to review the bill in its present form.

The revised bill only came out on Friday, the 30th August last, and thus only eleven days have been allowed to elapse between that date and the second reading, which period, being a very short one, I beg respectfully to submit that the second reading of the revised bill should not commence until sufficient time has been given to the ratepayers and residents of Bombay to bestow on it that careful consideration which its importance as a public and an experimental measure requires at their hands.

I am desired, in conclusion, to request you to express to His Excellency in Council the humble hope of the Committee that their request for sufficient time will meet with the usual favourable consideration at His Excellency's hands.—I have, &c

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Hon. Secretary, Ratepayers' Committee.

Bombay, 10th September.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH was played last evening between the members of the Club residing north of Dhobie Talao and those residing south thereof, and after a well contested game the Northerners (Yellows) proved the victors.

The Southerners (Reds) were allowed to play with the wind owing to their having rather a weak team, though, after the commencement of the game, they were strengthened by the arrival of several good players, and so kept the ball well up into the Yellows' quarters, causing them to touch down several times. When the game was about half through, Murray (Red), getting hold of the ball, made a magnificent rush, and cutting his way clean through to the Northerners obtained a "try," amidst the loud applause of both players and spectators; the "try" however was a long and difficult one, but this kick at "goal" was a very fine one and only just missed scoring. After this the Yellows "melted up," and just before the close of the game Peile got possession of the ball and by a splendid run obtained a "try" for the Yellows. Tennent took the "try" at goal, and by a judicious kick sent the ball whirling clean over the Reds' goal, thus scoring a victory for the Northerners.

The ball used last night was one of the "Rugby Ovals" and appeared to suit most of the players much better than the old round one. Spectators were again numerous, and the interest they manifest in the game appears to increase weekly.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following summary suit and short causes were heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

DULSOOKROY JADUNROY AND OTHERS *v.* HURGOPAL PREMSOOKDAS AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. This was a summary suit to recover Rs. 7,462, the value of hoondies drawn by defendants and purchased by plaintiffs. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,462, with interest, and Rs. 300 costs.

PELLY AND CO. *v.* MOOLJEE VIDHAR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. There had been an order for substituted service in the case, which was proved and put in. The action was brought to recover Rs. 5,707, due on two redrafts. On the 10th and 28th June 1870, respectively, defendants made two consignments of cotton, through plaintiffs, to Messrs. Reynolds and Co., their corresponding house at Liverpool. Bills were drawn by defendants against the consignments and were paid by plaintiffs. The cotton was sold and redrafts had been received on account of the deficiency. The redrafts were presented to defendants, who refused to accept them. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,707 with interest and costs.

HUSSONBHOY JEEWABHOY *v.* TYABJEE DAWOOD KHAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,019, the balance of an adjusted account. Defendants had filed their schedule in the Insolvent Court, and while plaintiffs claimed interest till the filing of the plaint defendants had calculated it only till last Dewallee. With this exception the claim was admitted. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,019, with interest and costs, and with an order for stay of execution until further order.

HENRY WILLS GRAHAM *v.* TYABJEE DAWOOD KHAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity (for Mr. Macpherson), instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the plaintiff. The summons was served on defendants on the 5th inst., and, as according to the practice of the Court they have not had eight days' clear notice, the case was postponed for a fortnight. Defendants did not appear.

At the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

HAJEE ISMAIL SEEDICK *v.* HAJEE MOLADINA SULLEMON.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, applied that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list. Mr. Marriott consented, and the Court ordered accordingly.

BAL MUNGESH WAGLE *v.* LALLA KANHAYA.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, instructed by Mr. D. S Garud, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Lang applied for a postponement on the ground that a certain material document had to be translated. Mr. Cursetjee objected on the ground that plaintiff had received no notice of the application. He was a receiver in the case under an order of the Court, and ought to have been given notice. His Lordship adjourned the case for three weeks.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. A common jury was empanelled.

The following prisoners pleaded guilty, and their sentences were delivered:—

No. 1. Henry William Harding, an East Indian, age 17, to a charge of stealing a currency note for Rs. 1,000, and some gold rings, chains, and a locket, of the total value of Rs. 342, the property of Maria De Souza.

No. 4. Ambajee Cassee, age 27, to two charges of housebreaking by night and theft of ornaments and clothing, the property, in the one case of Bheews Balloo, and in the other of Wajoon Baboo.

No. 5. Luxmun Raojee, age 18, to a charge of theft of gold ornaments from one Bulwantrao Wassoodeo.

No. 7. Antonio Coutinho, age 25, to a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a knife to Joseph DeCosta.

No. 13. Nursey Mukkun, age 40, to a similar charge in respect of a girl named Russa (viz. cutting her nose.)

No. 15. Oomer Ismail, age 39, to a similar charge in respect of one Peeree, woman.

No. 17. Pandoo Bapoo, age 27, to a charge of stealing various gold neck and other ornaments, the property of Pandoo Koosha.

No. 18. Shuttee Narsoo, age 25, to a charge of administering poison (datoora) to Mahadoo Vittuldass and Rajabae (woman); also Mahadoo Gunnoo, age 25, to a charge of abetting the offence.

No. 22. Baboo Pindaram, age 19, to a charge of theft of gold and silver jewels, and other trinkets, of the value of Rs. 229, the property of his master Thakoor Pursad.

No. 23. Yenkuttee Ellapa, age 30, to a charge of attempt at a murder, and of robbery, he having tried to strangle a girl named Heerama, and taken her ornaments from her person.

No 28. Sukharam Bhicajee, age 40, a collecting peon in the service of the Bombay Municipality, pleaded guilty to a charge of misapplying in breach of trust the sum of Rs. 134.

The following cases were then disposed of:—

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Mahomed Ismail, age 60, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt in cutting the nose of Muttoobaee, woman. Prisoner pleaded not guilty,

The prosecutrix, who resides in the native town, stated that she had lived with the prisoner as his wife for two years and a half, but had separated from him two or three months before the assault complained of, receiving a written paper of divorcement from him. After sending her away, he took to visiting her house daily, asking her to return to his protection. On the morning of the 18th June, she was awakened by the prisoner uncovering her face, and cutting her nose and inflicting a wound on her arm. Prisoner then rose and ran off, but was pursued by Muttoobaee's son (a boy about ten years of age,) and arrested in the street by a sepoy.

There were some remarkable discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses. Thus, while Muttoobaee and her son (who corroborated his mother's statements in the minutest particulars) declared that the latter seized the prisoner as he was leaving the house, and clung to him, till he was taken into custody,—two other persons were positive that the prisoner was running alone, and the boy standing trembling near the house. Again the sepoy first said that he encountered the prisoner and stopped him ten paces from Muttoobaee's door, and afterwards that he chased him in the opposite direction, on his being pointed out by the prosecutrix. But the evidence on the whole left no doubt that the mutilation had been committed by prisoner.

Dr. Joseph Anderson, House Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, deposed that the woman had been in hospital till the 12th of July. The incision was so deep as nearly to sever the lower part of her nose, and the disfigurement to her face was permanent.

The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of guilty, and His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THEFT OF BANK NOTES.—Anandrao Venayek was charged with having, on the 3rd August, dishonestly misappropriated five promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and with fraudulently pretending to one Abrak Ramnak that the property was his, and thereby dishonestly inducing him to give up the notes to him (prisoner).

Mohunlall Jogidass, the prosecutor, said that he was a moonim of Moolchund Dodeechund. On the 3rd August last he went to the New Bank of Bombay with notes to the amount of Rs. 5,000—five of Rs. 1,000 each—tied up in a handkerchief which he carried in his hand. He transacted his business, and was about to leave the Bank when he missed the handkerchief with the notes in it. He told the jemedar of the Bank, and enquiries were made, and the same evening Inspector Longden brought the prisoner to his house. Abrak Ramnak, a naik of the 19th N. I., one of the guard of the Bank of Bombay on that day, saw the prisoner, who was foreman of the painters there. Witness picked up the notes from the floor and prisoner said they were his and named the amount, upon which he gave them up to him.

During the examination of Mr. Longden, the European police officer, who apprehended the prisoner and recovered the notes, prisoner intimated that he wished to withdraw his plea of not guilty and plead guilty. His Lordship thereupon directed the jury to find a formal verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The foreman of the jury said that they were of opinion that the native soldier should have handed over the notes to the Bank managers, and not to the prisoner.

His Lordship said it seemed strange that the witness should not have done so, and he quite agreed with the jury.

KURRACHEE NEWS REPORT,

FROM 31ST AUGUST TO 2ND SEPTEMBER.

INTELLIGENCE had reached Jacobabad on the 29th, from Khelat, up to the 18th inst. All was well there then. Very heavy rain had fallen in the hills generally, and all the rivers, Mula, Bolan, Nara, and Lehri, had come down in great force, flooding the desert between Sind and Katchi, making communication very slow and difficult. This, however, will give rich cultivation hereafter.

A fight had taken place lately in Las between the Chutahs and Jamstes in connection with an old standing blood feud. The Chutahs numbered 140 and, surprising the Jamstes town of Gar, killed four and wounded two persons, carrying off some cows and bulls. The Jamstes talk of making reprisals shortly.

ADEN NEWS REPORT,

FROM 22ND TO 28TH AUGUST.

LOCUSTS have committed great ravages in the Lahej and neighbouring districts, but supplies are still plentiful.

No intelligence has lately been received from the interior regarding the movements of the Turkish troops or of their intentions.

BUSHIRE NEWS REPORT.

20TH AUGUST.

HER MAJESTY'S GUN BOAT HUGH ROSE, B. M., under the command of Mr. Campbell, proceeded to Bushehr with Alwan and his companion, supposed to have been implicated in the piracy of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Cashmere. These were captured at Bahrein on suspicion, at the instance of British authority.

The Relief Committee have ceased to employ labour, and have limited their charity to the maintenance of the orphanage and the asylum for the aged and helpless.

H. M. S. Vulture, R. N., under command of Captain Cay, left for a cruize on the 4th inst.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CHOLERA has not increased among the natives in Murree, but is still among the soldiers.

THE wood famine, which for some time has been threatening at various points in the Punjab, has, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, made itself felt at Rawul Pindee, where on a late occasion it was found a matter of some difficulty to procure the firewood necessary for burning the corpses of some Hindoos who had died of cholera.

So intense was the heat in this station on the 3rd instant, that a soldier of the 72nd Highlanders, Private Patrick Connell, was struck down by sunstroke, and died in a few hours.—*Mofussilite*.

ACCORDING to the new Canteen rules, any soldier mixing his glass of spirits with half a pint of coffee, two parts of common water, or a bottle of aerated water, in the presence of a Non-commissioned officer, is permitted to take it away wherever he chooses, instead of gulping down, endangering suffocation, as was formerly the case.—*Ibid*.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—During the storm of Friday night, a flash of lightning struck the roof of the 33rd Native Infantry Hospital at this station, and running down the wall was attracted by the iron stanchions of one of the patients' beds. The electric current actually split the head of the bed within a few inches of the head of the man asleep on it, and, passing down the stanchions, found its way into the floor, without inflicting the smallest injury on the patient!—*Pioneer*.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The announcement by the *Delhi Gazette* of the serious illness at Dacca of the Bishop of Calcutta is, we have good reason to hope, incorrect. At any rate letters were received yesterday in Allahabad announcing his Lordship's approach. The Bishop is expected to pass through Allahabad on Monday next en route for Jubbulpore. At Jubbulpore his Lordship hopes to meet his new Chaplain, the Rev. E. Jacob, who was a passenger by the Surat the last mail steamer.—*Ibid*.

THE JUDGMENTS OF THE OUDE SETTLEMENT COURTS have lately been unfortunate before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the appeal of Thakoor Bance Singh *versus* Rajah Beharee Lall from the Financial Commissioner's Court, their Lordships gave judgment on the 2nd August reversing the concurrent judgments of three officers—Captain Gordon Young, Colonel E. Thompson and General Barrow; and ordering that the settlement be made with the appellant, and not with the respondent, to whom the Oudh courts had unanimously decreed it.—*Ibid*.

MURDER OF A SOLDIER BY A COMRADE.—On last Sunday evening a private, named Owen Shernan, the 1-14th Regiment, Fort William, shot a comrade of his named Jeremiah Donoghue, under the following circumstance. It appears that the private who was shot, was singing a song which displeased the would-be murderer, whereupon the latter went into his quarters and returned with a loaded rifle, the contents of which he discharged at the unfortunate man, wounding him dangerously on the shoulder. The injuries sustained necessitated the man's removal to hospital.—*Indian Public Opinion*, August 6.

CHOLERA AT JULLUNDUR.—We are sorry to learn from Jullundur that 'cholera is still raging in the city and its suburbs. The cases reported on the 2nd current were 16, of which 6 ended fatally; and, on the 3rd, out of those under treatment (including 7 fresh cases on the 3rd) 9 died. The disease has made its appearance, though in a milder form, in the neighbouring towns of Phillour and Karturpore and also in some of the villages contiguous to Jullundur. There have been only four cases in Her Magisty's 54th, stationed in cantonments, up to date, and there seems severy probability of it ending here.—*Ibid*

CACHAR NEWS.—The weather is not so favourable in this district as it was some week or two ago. The sun appears now and then, but the general rule is rain, and when the sky clears a little the heat is described as all but unbearable. This season's out-turn will in all probability be short of last year's, but the deficiency will be almost, if not quite, made up by the prices Cachar teas are fetching generally. The sales lately have been most satisfactory, one garden in particular averages over one rupee all round, and there is every prospect of its continuing to keep up this high price. There has been a low fever prevalent amongst the planters, for which the best remedy appears to be change of air, as the doctor invariably recommend it.—*Bengal Times*, Sept. 4,

BABA KHEM SINGH, an influential Sikh priest, has was recently stoned by a mob of villagers, who imagined that he had built a wall in a position which interfered with the local *fengshui* (geomancy). The Shanghai Tramways Company is commencing work. Mr J. L. Brown, solicitor, formerly of the I. M. Customs, has entered an action against Mr. R. Hart, Inspector General of Customs, to recover Tls. 7,000, for alleged services in the Survey Department. A number of steel field-pieces (in addition to the Krupp guns already received) have arrived at Tientsin for the Chinese Government. Mr Geoffroi has arrived at Peking.

HONGKONG.

The share and general brokers held a meeting on the 12th, and drew up a resolution adverse to the proposed Ordinance. The Austrian Consul-General has been authorized to charter a steamer or engage steam freight for articles from China for the Vienna Exhibition. The China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company's half-yearly meeting took place on the 14th. No dividend was declared. Discussion is taking place respecting the Chinese Hospital. The steamer Sunshine is ashore off Breaker Point. It is not yet known if she can be saved. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. for the half-year ending June 30th. At the half-yearly meeting of the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, held on the 14th instant, a dividend was declared of 6 per cent. for the half-year. A temple has been burned at Canton; estimated loss $40,000. The Cantonese authorities are diligently hunting down coolie kidnappers. The half-yearly report of the Hongkong Hotel Company shows much improvement on previous years. The circumstances of the duel between the Spanish Consul, M. Checa and the ex-Peruvian Consul at Macao have been investigated at the Police Court. M. Checa has been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, on a charge of conspiracy with others to take away human life. The King of Cambodia left for Manilla on the 5th. Telegraphic communication with Shanghai broke down on the 10th and has not yet been restored.

OFFICIAL IRREGULARITIES IN CEYLON.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE SUSPENDED.

(*Ceylon Examiner*, Sept. 3)

THE Governor and his Executive Council, we regret to say, have been called upon to deal with no less than four members of the Civil Service, in connection with official or departmental irregularities. The most unpleasant of these affairs, so far as it has transpired, is the case of Mr. Davids of Anurajapoora, the charges preferred against whom (involving the appropriation of fines, &c.) were considered so grave as to demand his suspension from office, pending the decision of the Executive. It would not be just to the accused to hazard an opinion now as to the degree of his culpability; but however hard it may be to believe of a man of superior education, and refined literary tastes, that he should have laid himself open to these charges, it must not be forgotten that his antecedents at Galle, which it was our painful duty to notice at the time, could hardly have pointed to a very successful career in the future, although we scarcely expected he would break out in the direction suspected. Our comments, however, on his doings, were, with that petty feeling characteristic of little minds, referred in some quarters to personal animosity and class jealousies. The future alone can justify us. The public have the fullest confidence in the judgment and the impartiality of the Executive; and, while on the one hand they feel sure that Mr. Davids will not be sacrificed to mere prejudice, they are confident on the other that neither his standing in the Service, nor his social connections will protect him in case his guilt has been clearly proved.

The next case is that of Mr. Folkard of the Public Works Department, Batticaloa, who has also been suspended from office. But nothing has transpired as to the nature of the charges against him, nor are we aware that any investigation has been made into the matter. Possibly his case may admit of being decided upon on departmental papers; and, considering his long connection with the Public Works Department, his past services, and the confidence which was always reposed in him, it is to be hoped he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct.

The third case, that of Mr. W. J. S. Boake, Police Magistrate of Matura, is fortunately not complicated with any pecuniary difficulties. Mr. Boake has, during the short time he has been connected with the Service, unfortunately succeeded in making himself but too unpopular wherever he was stationed. To faults of temper and faults of manner, he adds an impatience of correction, and a contempt for the feelings and opinions of others, and has come to be looked upon with considerable dislike. But his worst enemy will admit that with all these faults, and they are grave enough, he has always been upright and honourable in his dealings. As a Magistrate he may have been unnecessarily harsh, as a Judge he may have erred and strayed in his judgments, but still whether right or wrong he did what he conscientiously believed was right. His conduct, in connection with the representations recently under consideration of the Executive Council, has merited we learn severe reprehension, as at worst he was guilty of only an error of judgment; and we are glad of this, for the sake of his father whose services to the Colony cannot be over estimated.

The fourth case, and we hope it will be the last, is that of the Wellicade jail authorities. The charges against the Superintendent Dr. Coghill we understand are also of a very serious nature. A Special Commission appointed to enquire into the matter have closed their investigations, but what their finding has been is still a profound secret. The papers we hear are now before the Executive Council. The whole question of jail discipline we think demands re-opening, and better checks than now exist for preventing malpractices like those brought to light, devised.

THE DISTURBANCES AT DELI.

(*Penang Gazette*, Aug. 17.)

By the last news from Deli we learn that no further attempts have been made by the Battaks to disturb the planters. The Sultan has put a price on the heads of the two rebel Datoes. Sixteen dead bodies were found near Ujong Barat after the skirmish at that place some time ago. The head quarters of the Dutch forces are at Sungal, from whence another expedition have been sent inland to see if the Battaks have any intention of attempting another raid, as also for the purpose of surveying the country, and making a chart.

(*Penang Gazette*, Aug. 24.)

WE have received very interesting, albeit not quite satisfactory, news, by the Deli steamer, dated 21st instant. Fighting still continues. It appears that the expedition by the Dutch troops towards the interior, referred to in our last, has met with a heavy reverse. As the advance guard were entering a moutain pass, a deadly fire was opened upon them by a number of Battaks, whose ambush was too effectually concealed by the jungle; some 20 men were wounded and a young Lieutenant, the latter mortally.

It is reported that the Dutch troops thereupon destroyed a Battak campong in the neighbourhood, and retired in perfect order to Soengal. We are glad to learn that Mr. Speedy of this place, who accompanied the expedition and was among the foremost in this engagement, is unhurt.

In our last we mentioned that the Sultan had put a price on the heads of the two rebel Datoes. It is now stated that the Panghula of Sapunch has agreed to give up these Datoes for the sum ($2000) offered, but on condition that the Dutch troops should come up to the mountains and take delivery!

Meantime every man's house in Delie is emphatically his castle, fortified with stockades, and garrisoned by Dutch marines who keep watch day and night. Harvesting operations have, however, been fully resumed, and the crops of tobacco are in splendid condition, promising to yield more than perhaps ever before. But for this Battak war, the year's returns would have been quite unprecedented. They have been having

terestedness with which you have volunteered your services."

Lieut. Dawson's letter, dated Zanzibar, May 19, comes next. The leader of Stanley's advance party was Umbari, one of Speke's faithful followers. Lieut. Dawson goes on to say he held a meeting, and he considered the main object of the expedition fulfilled. Lieutenant Henn volunteered to go on, and he (Lieut. Dawson) handed over the stores. He adds—As regarded myself, I felt that my presence in the country as a surveyor would be highly irritating to Dr. Livingstone. My instructions, more especially on the subject of the geography of the country, and to endeavour to procure from him copies of the geographical information he had obtained, would also, I considered, cause him annoyance, or probably utterly prevent his disclosing what his movements have been or may be for the future. I knew the route to Unyanyembe was well known geographically, and the expedition having been formed for Dr. Livingstone's relief as well as search, I considered I should not be justified in taking the responsibility of striking out a new line of country with stores which, on Dr. Livingstone being heard of as alive and well, might now be considered his property. With bitter disappointment I gave up the idea of attempting to encroach on what Dr. Livingstone had gone so far with, and evidently intended to finish. He goes on to say —Dr. Kirk has received much bulky correspondence from Dr. Livingstone, consisting chiefly of complaints against Hindoos and Arabs resident here, who, I must in justice say, have proved my best friends in Zanzibar when fitting out the expedition, and if, in Mr. Stanley, Livingstone has found a firmer or more trusty friend than Dr. Kirk, Stanley must be a friend indeed. After stating that he will go home by the Cape, he adds—I should have proceeded by the route taken by Mr. Henn and Mr. Stanley, but though I don't grudge the latter his well earned success, it would be distasteful to me, if not to both of us, to travel in company. I cannot close without remarking that, rejoiced as I am at the safety and well being of the great traveller for whose search this expedition was formed, I cannot but feel pained that Dr. Livingstone should have adopted the course of forwarding his documents and correspondence through an American agent, and jealously avoided making known what his recent discoveries may have been to his former friend and fellow traveller, Dr. Kirk, such behaviour auguring but ill for what the reception of the English expedition might have been.

Lieut. Henn took up the command on May 6, but on May 9 he wrote a letter, from which the following is an extract, to Mr. Oswell Livingstone:—

"In consequence of the arrival from Unyanyembe of Mr. Stanley himself with the intelligence that Dr. Livingstone is at that place, and is well supplied with stores, arms, and ammunition; that he has no intention of leaving Africa at present; that he has given Mr. Stanley an order to engage men and purchase stores, which are to be sent to him at once, and also an order to turn back any expedition he might meet proceeding to his assistance. . . . I consider that as both objects of the original expedition have been fulfilled, my services are no longer required, and as I understand it is your wish to join your father, I herewith resign command of the Relief Expedition, and make over to your charge all the goods, equipments, arms, &c." On the following day Lieut. Henn wrote a despatch to the Geographical Society, in which he states the reasons for his own retirement, and adds that young Livingstone had also changed his mind and resolved not to proceed. Lieutenant Henn encloses a letter from the Rev. Charles New, dated May 4, in which that gentleman begs to retire. The following is the letter in full of Mr O. Livingstone, addressed to the president of the Geographical Society, and dated from Leytonstone vicarage on 27th July :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Lieut. Henn resigned command of the Livingstone search expedition on 9th May 1872, leaving it to me to proceed into the interior to join Dr. Livingstone as specified in the instructions of the Royal Geographical Society, and for this purpose Lieutenant Henn handed over to me all the goods and provisions bought for the Livingstone Search Expedition, with the arms, ammunition, instruments, &c., forming the outfit of the expedition, and a sum of money amounting to £500. On 12th May 1872 I proceeded to Bagamoyo, on the coast, where the goods of the expedition were placed under a guard of twenty men, hired for the expedition, and having made arrangements for a start into the interior, I returned to Zanzibar 14th May 1872. At this time Mr. Stanley was at Zanzibar, having arrived from the interior with an order from Dr. Livingstone for fifty armed men to act as carriers, and a few extra provisions, the expenses of which were to be defrayed by drawing on the £500 of Government grant, which Dr. Livingstone supposed was still remaining for his use at Zanzibar; and as this money had been handed over to the Livingstone Search Expedition, I furnished Mr. Stanley with money to the amount of £240, together with some clothes and provisions as the men required for the journey, at the same time arming them with the fifty carbines which were supplied to the expedition by the War Department. These men, along with my own twenty soldiers and the six Nassik boys, I intended to have led up the country to Dr. Livingstone, but at this point some unfortunate complications arose which prevented my carrying out this intention. After the resignation of Lieutenant Henn, I had left in my hands goods bought for the expedition, whose value amounted to £800. On my telling Mr. Stanley that I intended to dispose of these before I started, he said that if I waited to do so he should be compelled to send the men off without me, as Dr. Livingstone had requested him not to allow of any delay in sending off the men. I then requested Dr. Kirk's advice, which was so strong against my entering the country during the continuance of a rainy season unequalled in severity when Dr. Livingstone was in no actual need of me, that I at last determined to let the expedition proceed without me.

"I need not mention what a disappointment this was to me. On 21st May I again proceeded to Bagamoyo, and brought over to Zanzibar the goods and men who were there, and having disposed the latter, I made arrangements for a sale of the goods, which took place on the 26th and 28th May. The amount of money I received was about £600, being a loss of about £30 per cent., which, on account of the depression in trade following the hurricane, was considered as being small. From this money I deducted my passage money and other expences, and placed the remaining sum of £450 to the credit of the Royal Geographical Society in the hands of His Majesty's Consul, Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar. I will, however, furnish a supplement of the expenses of the expedition while in my hands. As regards the Nassik boys, I offered to send them back to Bombay, but as they expressed a strong dislike to that place as well as an earnest desire to go on to Dr. Livingstone, I sent them on with the other men. I cannot speak too highly of their conduct while in my charge. I must also express the gratitude which I felt to Dr. Kirk for his services to me while at Zanzibar, always ready to give me advice, always ready to help me, or by his kindness to make me comfortable. I found him an invaluable friend, and I cannot sufficiently deplore the circumstances which barely occurred tending to his prejudice. I also received much kindness from the other European residents at Zanzibar, and I must not forget to mention the assistance in money and other matters which I received from the India and native merchants.

Appended to the above letters is the signed agreement of Mr. New to serve under Lieutenant Henn, should Lieutenant Dawson be incapacitated. Also two letters of this gentleman's to Dr. Kirk. In the first of these, dated May 3, the day before he wrote to Lieutenant Henn on the subject of his retirement, he thus addresses the Consul:—"I would have accepted with hesitation the charge of the expedition in the way you proposed in your note to me, but as you are, of course, by this time aware, Mr Henn does not wish to give up. Now I do not wish to struggle for the position with Mr. Henn. Let that be done which is most to the interests of the expedition. But, all things considered, I do not think I ought to accept a second place in such an expedition as the present one has now become. I admit, however, that I am open to advice even on this point, though this is perhaps saying too much. In the second letter, dated from Shanghani, May 4, he says:—

"I have been exceedingly anxious to take your advice upon the course I ought to pursue regarding the Livingstone search expedition, but, considering your relationship to the other members of the expedition party, I have felt some delicacy in appealing to you when only my personal and not the general interests of the expedition have been concerned.

"*P. S.*—May I ask your advice upon one point? My connection with the expedition will have occasioned me some little loss, but I don't think I ought to allow our missionary funds to suffer more than necessary. Do you think I am entitled to a passage home at the expense of the expedition? I will not mention other matters.'

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION—DR. CARPENTER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(*Daily News*, Aug. 15.)

Dr. Carpenter has deviated somewhat from the beaten track of his predecessors. They have been accustomed to dwell upon Nature in her relation to Man; he has chosen to speak of Man as the interpreter of Nature. The very designation of the office thus assigned to man crosses some favourite theories and announces a conflict of opinion. If man interprets Nature, he must inquire, more or less, into the origin and validity of his own conceptions as expressed in language, and especially of such dominant ideas as matter and force, cause and effect, law and order. Dr. Carpenter finds that the intellectual arrogance which we love to impute to the ancients, shown in the imposition of their own conceptions upon Nature as eternal laws, is by no means a thing of the past, but is active and misleading as ever. The philosopher is not the only interpreter of Nature. He is preceded by the artist and the poet. In the cases of these two latter it is confessed that their conceptions are a representation formed by the mind itself. Dr. Carpenter maintains that the same is true of the philosopher. His work is done by mental agency, and the coincidence of its results with the facts of observation is not of itself sufficient to prove that his intellectual processes have been correctly conducted. We may believe, if we like, in the uniformity of Nature, but this and other beliefs which serve as the foundation of scientific reasoning are things to be inquired into, and not absolutely assumed. One of the most striking representations of modern science is that which invests the sun with a chromosphere of incandescent hydrogen, and tells of local outbursts which cause it to send forth projections tens of thousands of miles high. Dr. Carpenter points out that this induction from observed phenomena entirely depends upon the unproved assumption that a certain line which is seen in the spectrum of a hydrogen flame means hydrogen also when seen in the spectrum of the sun's chromosphere, but, while admitting the probability of the inference, he denies that it can be regarded as a demonstrated certainty. . . . .

Dr. Carpenter's reasoning leads him to the conclusion that modern science has been too exclusively phenomenal, too much confined to generalizations. "Fixing its attention exclusively on the *order* of Nature, it has separated itself wholly from theology whose function it is to seek after its *cause*." It is entitled to do this both because it pursues its own independent objects, and because its pursuits have certainly been impeded by theologians. But he maintains it is not justified in assuming to take the place of theology, and setting up its own account of the order of Nature as a sufficient account of its cause. When it does so it invades a province of thought to which it has no claim, and provokes not unreasonably the hostility of those who ought to be its best friends. It will be seen that Dr. Carpenter has not shrunk from some of the boldest problems which are now occupying the mind of the age. His address will be warmly applauded and as vehemently opposed. No one will deny that it is highly stimulant of thought, and a worthy introduction to the labours of the great Association over which he presides.

AMERICAN INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.

(*Times*.)

In the Report of the Committee on Habitual Drunkards we have an interesting account of American reformatories. Dr. Parrish, Superintendent of the Sanitarium at Media, near Philadelphia, and Dr. Dodge, Physician in charge of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghampton, were invited to England to give evidence. In clearness of idea and precision of language, the information these gentlemen communicated and the views they expressed are in refreshing contrast to the haziness of thought and vagueness of purpose observable among the legislators who examined them. They not only explained lucidly their respective methods of treatment, the difficulties which embarrassed them, the legal assistance they desired, and the success that had attended their efforts, but they broached a distinct theory on the subject, which may be right or wrong, but which has at least the merit of being intelligible. Nor is this theory merely the individual opinion of Messrs. Parrish and Dodge, founded on their personal experiences. They inform us that Americans who have made confirmed inebriety their study have come almost unanimously to the conclusion that it is really a disease which should be cured and not punished. As it happened, Dr. Parrish could furnish the Committee with the formal profession of faith of "The American Association for the Cure of Inebriates," and we quote it as embodying the latest phase of enlightened American opinion. The Association, we may observe, is composed chiefly of managers, directors, and trustees of asylums and reformatories, and these are the propositions it lays down :—

"1. Intemperance is a disease. 2. It is curable in the same sense that other diseases are. 3. Its primary cause is a constitutional susceptibility to the alcoholic impression. 4. This constitutional tendency may be inherited or acquired. 5. Alcohol has its true place in the arts and sciences. It is valuable as a remedy, and, like other remedies, may be abused. In excessive quantities it is a poison, and always acts as such when it produces inebriety."

There can be no question that the views of the American Association, the information communicated by the American physicians, with the experiences of the Chairman's American travels, have gone far to guide the Committee in framing its recommendations. But, here as elsewhere, as we shall see by glancing at the American system, the Committee seems to have acted upon analogies of circumstances and social conditions, while wholly overlooking irreconcilable divergencies. For example, looking first at the financial consideration, which must take precedence of all others, we find that the American establishments are supported almost entirely by a class of inebriates which, we are thankful to say, has scarcely a counterpart in England. With us, men of means and position may tipple or exceed, but it is rarely they compromise themselves or scandalize society as confirmed drunkards. In America the inducements to intemperance are much stronger, opportunities for indulgence easier and more frequent, and wealthy business men are more exposed than others to perpetual temptation. They rarely drink at meals, when it would do them good or little harm, but they find "bars" every where for "liquoring up," as they hurry about their business in their semi-tropical climate. The practice is carried farther than the "shouting" of our Australian Colonies, and Dr. Dodge makes a significant statement which we should have hesitated to accept on authority less unimpeachable. He tells us many inebriates "take 10 or 15 cocktails before they can eat any breakfast," when, "having eaten a hearty breakfast they go on drinking all day." If such practices are common, we cease to wonder that the American establishments should find abundance of paying clients in the classes which in England would contribute few or none. The difficulty is, of course, to persuade men to enter. For the most part they enter voluntarily, or "voluntarily under compulsion." An exceedingly small proportion are committed under legal processes which vary in different States, but are always charily exercised. In the Asylum of Media out of 235 patients only five had been committed. In the larger establishment of Binghampton, the committals amounted to 12 per cent. Generally, the process is by petition to a Judge who charges a Commissioner with the inquiry. The Commissioner summons a jury of six, who hear the case quietly and report, when, if the report be unfavourable, the Judge appoints a Committee who has power to confine the drunkard. We gather from what Dr. Dodge says elsewhere, that were this extreme course resorted to more frequently, the Americans would be likely to resent it as contrary to the spirit of their free institutions. It is so far useful, that it is employed as a bugbear to scare men into restraint for their own good, and the threat of recourse to formal petition explains the numerous admissions we ventured to classify as voluntary under compulsion. But there is an essential difference between committal by Judge's order and committal under threat of it. In the latter case the drunkard goes in of his own free will, and the manager cannot stop him should he desire to go out. This absence of any authority to detain is precisely what makes these establishments in a sense popular among shrewd business men who are conscious of the ruinous consequences of their failing. There are instances of their coming back again and again when the fit is threatening, waiting till it is past and over, and then returning to their avocations. They find in the establishments comforts and even luxuries. There are reading rooms, billiard rooms, recreation grounds, and the board is sometimes as much as $25 a week and never less than $8 or $10. It is not surprising the establishments pay, and that the average payments enable the direction to admit a certain number of charitable cases at reduced rates. In England, with the manager master of the inmates' liberties, there would be no voluntary patients at all, while the inebriates the law forced into confinement would be men whose means depended on their being left at large.

Nothing can apparently be more rational than the American method of treatment. While keeping the patient out of harm's way so long as his powers of self-control are enfeebled, the physicians endeavour to brace the moral safeguards that will enable him to resist future temptation. They attribute to him the self-respect he has forfeited. At the same time they lay great stress on the material comforts and refinements with which they surround him, and which every wealthy man has been in a certain measure accustomed to. It is obvious that in English Reformatories of this class, largely supported as they must be by State benevolence, bare wards and cheerless barrack accommodation must be substituted for the spacious apartments, the excellent *cuisine*, the baths, the billiards, the books and journals, of Media and Binghampton. How to make the patients pass their time pleasantly, how to occupy and entertain them, is at once one of the first considerations and greatest difficulties. A business man of active habits is locked away from his usual pursuits under very painful circumstances. Then comes depression, accompanied by a restless longing for relief and keen craving for drink. Picture the effect of enforced idleness on a few score of ruined clerks and tradesmen, who have been little in the way of cultivating their minds and cannot be indulged with costly means of entertainment. In America, when the invalid inebriate has given satisfactory proof of convalescence, he is allowed a certain amount of liberty. He is permitted to go beyond the grounds on parole, and is trusted with small sums of money. He is suffered, perhaps, to risk himself in the neighbouring city, to make an expedition to Philadelphia, which is 11 miles from Media. Finally, the cure is pronounced so far complete as to justify his dismissal. The Americans have reduced their methodical treatment of drunkenness pretty nearly to a science; but from the nature of the complaint, it is impossible to decide that any cure is absolutely complete, and it is difficult to explain what guided the physicians to their conclusions in any particular case. Dr. Parrish says he never marks a man "cured" when he leaves. He has him watched afterwards and judges by his subsequent conduct. As a rule, he entertains good hope of the patient who is what we should call a gentleman by habit and feeling, although he has this unfortunate failing. On the other hand he finds that a "low-lived" man of generally depraved tastes is almost sure to relapse. Dr. Dodge roughly estimates the number of cures in his large establishment at 40 per cent., cures, that is to say, so far as information which is often imperfect and unreliable enables him to judge. On the whole, these American Asylums appear to be doing a very useful work in the community for whose benefit they are founded. But nothing can be more fallacious than arguing from their comparative success that establishments of a similar character will be profitable or even practicable in England.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEXT GREAT WORK.

(*Spectator*.)

Very few people, we suspect, as yet understand the enormous importance and complexity of the next great task which the Government stands pledged to undertake Mr. Gladstone has promised next session to reform our whole system of local government, with a view to its reinvigoration in the representative sense—that is, he has pledged himself to examine, readjust, and lighten a system of taxation as complex and almost as burdensome as that of the kingdom before the introduction of Free Trade, to invade the last stronghold of privilege, and to devise a representative Constitution applicable to provinces hitherto governed almost exclusively by nominees of the Crown. . . . .

Until this month there was not, properly speaking, a trace of representative government in the English counties. The Poor-law revenue is distributed in part by elected bodies, but even in this department the nominees of the Crown are *ex officio* members of the Boards, hold the balance between the two parties, the economists and the spendthrifts; and whenever they are interested —that is, whenever the subject of debate is important or involves patronage, exercise their legal authority with much decision. In all other matters the squires are supreme. The magistrates are chosen from among them alone, the possession of a hundred a year in land being a qualification demanded by law, and to the magistrates is committed all substantial power. They are the local judges; they control the police; they maintain and administer all public institutions, gaols, penitentiaries, asylums, and court-rooms; they settle the amount of taxation, and they distribute the taxes when collected. They are collectively the public prosecutors, they officer the militia, and they are responsible for the public peace. All power is, in fact, legally in the hands of a limited class, which is rendered, by the pressure of social opinion upon the county members, the lord-lieutenants, and the Lord Chancellor, an exceedingly minute one—so minute that in many places there is serious difficulty in recruiting the magistracy, and the Crown is driven back, greatly to the annoyance of the people, on the clergy. The country gentry govern the country districts. Any scheme, no matter what, which professes to be representative, must break up this monopoly of power, and the difficulty of breaking it up will be extreme. The caste will fight for its last prerogatives with the utmost tenacity, and with no small show of moral indignation; and though it may under the Ballot be defeated, the county voters being bitterly jealous of their own exclusion, the gentry have strong arguments on their side. No tenant-farmer, whatever his qualifications, is fit to be a magistrate and decide cases which may interest his landlord; and if he were fit, Englishmen will not endure an elective judiciary, however limited in power. We have quite enough of election in the choice of coroners, who very seldom have to act in opposition to high influence or to the popular will, and when they have often proved discreditably incompetent. No transfer of judicial power can be made from the unpaid magistrates to any but stipendiaries, and their judicial power is the lever of the country gentlemen. Then on the existing plan of county finance they pay the greater part of the taxation which is levied on real property alone. Nothing is more certain than that if the rates on Lord Groenshire's property were abolished he could add an equivalent amount to his rental, and he therefore pays the rates. If the gentry are superseded entirely as the financial administrators of the counties, without any change on the taxing system, the taxes will be paid by one set of men and spent by another set of men, and the temptation to extravagance will be intolerable; yet if they are not superseded, what becomes of the promised representative government? The county electors will never endure their own exclusion from the County Council after the nominee system has ended, yet to reconcile nominees with representatives in one body is proved by experience to be nearly impossible. The difficulty is not diminished by a change in the incidence of taxation, say, by throwing it in part on personalty, for that will give the electors rights no Minister could affect to disregard, and increase the antagonism between the elective and the nominee constituents of the Council. Who is the nominee by the side of the representative when both are taxed? In any other country an attempt would probably be made to imitate the British Constitution, and create a two-headed County Parliament, with magistrates for Lords and representatives for Commons; but the Liberal Ministry has had, we imagine, nearly enough of the trouble produced by that arrangement, without inflicting it upon every county in the kingdom. Mr. Stansfeld's Bill making the Union district, or Canton, as we hope it will ultimately be called, the unit of administration, points to a federal system, the Boards of Guardians electing the County Council, but if that idea is adopted, the fight between the "ex-officios" and their rivals will at every election be savage beyond all precedent, and the Government, after all, will scarcely be representative. It is, in fact, a new constitution which has to be framed, and an old one which has to be superseded, and we cannot conceive work which will more strenuously tax the Premier's peculiar power, that wonderful faculty of his of condensing details into statesmanship. He must attend to this reform himself, first because his Ministry and the future of the Liberal party will be staked upon the result; and secondly, because if Mr. Stansfeld frames the plan all alone, a prejudice will be excited against it outside. Members know well that Mr. Stansfeld is one of the most cautious and conciliatory administrators in the kingdom, sympathetic even towards squires, but the country gentry are still under the delusion that he is in English politics a Red. The Premier must look to the matter himself, and even to him it will be a heavy task.

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Medical Referee.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Bankers.—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
Every variety of Life Assurance business is transacted by this Company, and all the advantages offered by other Companies afforded, combined with the following speciality:—
ASSURANCES BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
The Directors desire to draw special attention to the feature of non-forfeiture of Policies, by the issue of
FREE PAID-UP POLICIES,
after one Premium has been received, provided the Assurance shall have been effected under Table C, known as the Limited Premium Table. The amount of Paid-up Policy to be granted shall be, when the Premiums are payable in ten years,—
One-tenth of the sum assured after payment of one Annual Premium;
Two-tenths of the sum assured after payment of two Annual Premiums;
Three-tenths of the sum assured after payment of three Annual Premiums;
and so on, giving one-tenth of the sum assured for every Annual Premium received by the Company.
ANNUAL PREMIUM, payable for Ten Years only, to Assure Rs. 1,000 at death, whenever that event may happen, including non-forfeiture or the Policy if the Assured is unable to complete the ten payments.

Age next Birthday	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age next Birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	72 6 8	64 14 8	35	82 1 4	73 9 4
25	75 2 8	67 6 0	40	85 14 8	77 15 4
30	78 4 8	70 2 8	45	92 5 4	82 12 8

EXAMPLE.—A, aged 30, opens a Policy for Rs. 3,0 0, and pays a Premium for ten Years, instead of under the ordinary plan for the whole of life, of Rs. 234-14-0; at the end of Two Years he is discontinuent to continue his Policy. He will have paid Rs. 469-12-0, and he would get a Policy for Rs. 600, on which no further Premium would be payable, and free of all conditions.
ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM.—The Tables have been constructed on a liberal basis. The rates will be found to be as moderate as is consistent with perfect security; and lower than most other Offices.
Copies of the last Report and Balance-sheet, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any further information, may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or at the Branch Offices in Bombay and Calcutta.
C. J. WALLIS,
Bombay August, 1872. Manager for India.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Clare Road, Byculla, BUNGALOW, No. 5, suitable for a family, in good condition.—Apply to RU-TOMJEE HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 90, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO LET.
1. COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
2. A large House in Military Square, Fort.
3. A Bungalow on Mount Road on the property called "Unjeer Baugh."
4. Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

TO LET.
1. A SPACIOUS two-storied House at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral, and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
2. Several apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
3. Two Bungalows at Colaba.
4. A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
5. For the next October season, a large furnished Bungalow at Matheran, situated on the best site and commanding an excellent View.
6. Several Apartments in Church Lane, Fort.
7. Airy Premises, fit for Office or Dwelling house, in Hornby Row. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, June 24, 1872.

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BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 23 lbs. each.
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